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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

When is the Rev. Mr. Batty, of Antigonish, going to act on that suggestion of ours, and prove himself better than the Jesuits by going forth, as they have done, into the dark places of savagery and exposing himself to physical torture? When is he going to turn his back on the comforts of Antigonish, as Jesuits have turned theirs on still more comfortable places, and give the savages a chance to put red hot coals between his toes; to joint his fingers from his hands as they did to Father Joques; and to practice similar little pleasantries on him. We assure him he would do much farther in the estimation of all denominations in that way, than preaching sensational predictions of the subjugation of Canada by the Pope, and writing remnants of stale old long-explored humbug to the press.

We dare say that *Church Work* will think that Sir Wilfrid Laurier does not understand the French language. A few weeks ago we told *Church Work* at the French word "hommages" means, when used socially, "respects" and nothing more. On December 6th, answer to Dr. Sproule and Colonel M. Hughes, Sir Wilfrid Laurier made the following statement in the House of Commons:

"The facts appear to be as follows:—On the 7th of September, the following telegram was published in the Montreal newspapers as having been sent to Cardinal Vannutelli by Mr. Justice Girouard:

"TADOUSSAC, Août, 1910.
"A son Excellence le Legat Papal.
"Sur le bateau.

"L'Administrateur gouvernement de Canada présente ses hommages à son Excellence et lui souhaite le bon-venue. ("Signé), GIROUARD."

"Which I would translate as follows:

TADOUSSAC, August, 1910.
"To His Excellency the Papal Legate:
"On board steamer.

"The administrator of the Government of Canada presents his respects to His Excellency and bids him welcome. (Signed), GIROUARD."

All that we said last week about the *Chronicle's* outrageous treatment of the Archbishop of Montreal, we now repeat, and apply to the Sydney *Daily Post*. The *Chronicle's* despatch was dated "Ottawa, Nov. 30," and appeared in that paper on Dec. 1st. The *Post's* despatch was dated "Montreal, Dec. 5," and appeared in that paper on Dec. 7th, in the morning edition, and presumably in the afternoon edition of Dec. 6th. It was the same as the *Chronicle's* despatch except that it had, with reference to the letters in *La Presse*, "said to have been inspired from high authority," instead of "said to have been inspired by Monsignor Bruchesi." The *Star* used the former words; but the *Star* had the decency to leave out the worst portions of the despatch. And will the *Post* explain how its despatch came to be headed "Montreal, Dec. 5," when the thing had been sent over the wires from Ottawa five days before that date? There are degrees even in "yellow journalism." The *Chronicle* was content to publish, as its chief headline over the iniquitous despatch,—"Bruchesi may get the red hat," and to reserve for its smallest headline the suggestion that he might fill "the highest office in the Church." The *Post*, however, evidently believes that sensational journalism should lack no possible element that language can add to it; for its chief headline was:—"A Canadian Cardinal may be elected the Vicar of Christ." This was to be done in its first stages by the influence of Mr. Bourassa and the use of money.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor gave an effective answer to the contemptible party cry of the Unionists in England—"American dollars,"—when he reminded an English audience that Canadian dollars had been contributed to the

Irish Nationalist funds; and that he had collected them; and that the most eminent public men in Canada had aided, sympathized with, and encouraged him. Of all the mean arguments ever used in British politics, this "dollar" argument is probably the very meanest. It ill becomes the British Unionists, representing as they do, the power of that shameless landlord class which has bled white the people of Ireland, to reproach them with one of the results of the poverty which they produced in Ireland. If Mr. Redmond has had to cross the sea for money to keep up his party organization, his critics might bear in mind that there is many a huge fortune piled up in English banks, which the toiled-stained hands of the Irish peasant earned for indolent and worthless absentee landlords, who are to-day aiding the Unionists in their shrill execrations against "American dollars." Those dollars were honorably earned in a foreign land by Irishmen who would be to-day good British citizens in a prosperous Ireland, had the iniquitous landlord system not been kept on foot half a century too long by the very men whose worn-out order and moss-covered institutions the Unionists are so anxious to preserve. The Sydney *Daily Post* dished up to its readers on the 3rd inst., in its editorial column an editorial from the London *Daily Mail*, perhaps through a sense of its own inability to formulate any views on the subject that would be worth bearing. We note the following sentence therein:

"And the Government have been driven to their line of destruction by their Irish conqueror, Mr. Redmond, who, again, is driven by the donors of the 200,000 "good American dollars" for which the peace and trade and Constitution of England are being shamelessly sold."

The *Post*, being thousands of miles distant from the scene of the political conflict, and presumably not excited thereby, sets this before its readers in cold blood, as we must suppose. Can the *Post* tell its readers how much the Irish landlords contributed to the Unionist election funds? Has the *Post* heard of the action taken by the Unionists of Ulster the other day, when they subscribed \$50,000.00, and uttered their determination never to submit to a Parliament at Dublin. How would a little article on treason do for the next issue of the *Post* with ultra-loyal Ulster as the horrible example?

HOW THE CHURCH WAS PRESERVED IN ENGLAND.

Rev. E. A. Harris, of Mahone, told an audience in the Church of England Institute at Halifax the other night, that:

"It was the Church that Jesus founded that was established in the Motherland of England, and no barriers that man can make can bar the great giver of truth and Christian organization which flows from the days of Christ to our own. Without one break through all the ages since the same Divine Society has existed in England."

The reverend gentleman would do well to read the Protestant Dr. James Gardiner's account of how Henry VIII. came to be "Supreme Head of the Church," and of the politico-religious manipulations of that saintly continuator of the Church of Jesus, Thomas Cromwell, minister of the Crown under the same Henry, also he may have forgotten, for the moment, that other holy preserver, not to say reformer, of the Church of Jesus, Cranmer, of whom the anti-Catholic Macaulay wrote:

"Among the statesmen and prelates who principally gave the tone to the religious changes, there is one, and one only, whose conduct not even partiality itself can attribute to any other than interested motives. It is not strange therefore, that his character should have been the subject of fierce controversy. We need not say that we speak of Cranmer. . . . If we consider Cranmer merely as a statesman, he will not appear a much worse man than Wolsey, Gardiner, Cromwell or Somerset. But, when an attempt is made to set him up as a saint, it is scarcely possible for any man of sense who knows the history of the times, to preserve his gravity. Cranmer rose into favor by serving Henry in the disgraceful affair of his first divorce. He promoted the marriage of Anne Boleyn with the King. . . . He pronounced that marriage null and void. . . . He dissolved the ties which bound the shameless tyrant to Anne of Cleves. He attached himself to Cromwell while the fortunes of Cromwell flourished. He voted for cutting off Cromwell's head without a trial when the tide of royal favour turned. He conformed backwards and forwards as the King changed his mind. He assisted, while Henry lived, in condemning to the flames those who denied the doctrine of transubstantiation. He found out, as soon as Henry was dead, that the doctrine was false. He was, however, not at a

loss for people to burn. The authority of his station and of his grey hairs was employed to overcome the disgust with which an intelligent and virtuous child regarded persecution. Intolerance is always bad. But the sanguinary intolerance of a man who thus wavered in his creed excites a loathing to which it is difficult to give expression without calling foul names. Equally false to political and to religious obligations, the prime minister was first the tool of Somerset, and then the tool of Northumberland. When the Protector wished to put his own brother to death, without even the semblance of a trial, he found a ready instrument in Cranmer. In spite of the canon law, which forbade a churchman to take any part in matters of blood, the archbishop signed the warrant for the atrocious sentence. When Somerset had been in his turn destroyed, his destroyer received the support of Cranmer in a wicked attempt to change the course of the succession. The apology made for him by his admirers only renders his conduct more contemptible. He complied, it is said, against his better judgment, because he could not resist the entreaties of Edward. A holy prelate of sixty, one would think, might be better employed by the bedside of a dying child, than in committing crimes at the request of the young disciple. If Cranmer had shown half as much firmness when Edward requested him to commit treason as he had before shown when Edward requested him not to commit murder, he might have saved the country from one of the greatest misfortunes that ever underwent. He became, from whatever motive, the accomplice of the worthless Dudley. The virtuous scruples of another young and amiable mind were to be overcome, as Edward had been forced into persecution, Jane was to be seduced into treason. No transaction in our annals is more unjustifiable than this. If a hereditary title were to be respected, Mary possessed it. If a parliament any title were preferable, Mary possessed that also. If the interest of the Protestant religion required a departure from the ordinary rule of succession, that interest would have been best served by raising Elizabeth to the throne. . . . To the part which Cranmer, and unfortunately some better men than Cranmer, took in this most reprehensible scheme, much of the severity with which Protestant were afterwards treated must in fairness be ascribed. The plot failed; Popery triumphed; and Cranmer recanted. Most people look on his recantation as a single blemish on an honorable life, the frailty of an unguarded moment. But, in fact, his recantation was in strict accordance with the system on which he had constantly acted. It was part of a regular habit. It was not the first recantation that he had made; and, in all probability, if it had answered his purpose, it would not have been the last. We do not blame him for not choosing to be burned alive. It is no very severe reproach to any person that he does not possess heroic fortitude. But surely a man who liked the fire so little should have had some sympathy for others. A persecutor who inflicts nothing which he is not ready to endure deserves some respect. But when a man who loves his doctrines more than the lives of his neighbours, loves his own little finger better than his doctrines, a very simple argument a fortiori will enable us to estimate the amount of his benevolence. But his martyrdom, it is said, redeemed everything. It is extraordinary that so much ignorance should exist on this subject. . . . He died solely because he could not help it. He never retracted his recantation till he found he had made it in vain. . . . The Queen was fully resolved that Catholic or Protestant, he should burn. Then he spoke out as people generally speak out when they are at the point of death and have nothing to hope or to fear on earth. If Mary had suffered him to live, we suspect that he would have heard Mass and received absolution, like a good Catholic, till the accession of Elizabeth, and that he would then have purchased, by another apostasy, the power of burning men better and braver than himself. We do not mean, however, to represent him as a monster of wickedness. He was not wanonly cruel or treacherous. He was merely a supple, little, interested courtier, in times of frequent and violent change. That which has always been represented as his distinguishing virtue, the facility with which he forgave his enemies, belongs to the character of slaves of his class are never vindictive, and never grateful. A present interest often past service and past injuries from their minds together. Their only object is self-preservation; and for this they will conciliate those who wrong them, just as they abandon those who serve them. Before we extol a man for his forgiving temper, we should inquire whether he is above revenge or beow it."

This scourging, one of the most severe we have ever read, was given by a Protestant historian to one of the chief leaders and promoters of the English Secession from the Catholic Church. And he continues:

"Somerset had a little principle as his coadjutor. Of Henry, an orthodox Catholic, except that he chose to be his own Pope, and of Elizabeth, who certainly had no objection to the theology of Rome, we need say nothing. These four persons were the great authors of the English Reformation. Three of them had a direct interest in the extension of the royal prerogative. The fourth was the ready tool of any who could frighten him. It is not difficult to see from what motives, and on what plan, such

persons would be inclined to remodel the Church."

And Rev. Mr. Harris thinks the Church of Jesus has been preserved intact and pure in England since Christianity wasplanted there. How does he dispose of "these four persons"; and in what shape did religion in England emerge from their hands?

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST RELIGION.

XVII.

SENATOR ROSS DEFENDS FREEMASONRY.

We interrupt the regular course of these articles for the purpose of placing before our readers the following letter from Hon. William Ross, Senator, which he asks us to publish:

OTTAWA, December 1st, 1910.

The Editor of the Antigonish Casket:

Perhaps you will kindly favor me with my observations on the series of letters in your paper stating repeatedly that Freemasonry is the enemy of religion. It is an insult to our grand Order to be classed as the enemy of anything that is Christian or good. We could give a list of prominent divines who still continue to take interest in the Masonic Order. His Lordship the Bishop of London, and the Bishop of Glasgow, who attended the convention of their Church in Halifax, belong to our Order. The Bishop of Glasgow is from the Isle of Skye, and I had the pleasure of conversing with him in the Gaelic language. There are in our Province 5,500 Freemasons in good standing, who are as moral and perhaps as religious as the citizens of Antigonish. Let us spend no time in tracing the origin of Freemasonry but examine its history as it exists at present. The history of your own church has improved, there is no punishment assigned to anyone who is a Protestant; it was not so during the days of the Inquisition. While not believing in all the tenets of your Church, still we hold that there are many Christians in it as among the Protestant denominations. The writer has been a Master-Mason for 67 years, and has passed through all its stages, as grand secretary and grand master, has attended the meeting of our lodge with much regularity, and we never heard an expression uttered that could not be said at a prayer meeting. Do you really believe that I would continue to belong to the Order if there was anything in it that reflected on your Church. True, the Grand Orient of France has discarded the Bible from off its altars, and our belief in God is not necessary for membership. The Grand Lodge of England has issued an order preventing the admission of members of the Grand Orient into its lodges; it is the same in Ireland and Scotland as well as in the Colonies and the United States. Here you have a right to condemn the Grand Orient of France as the enemy of religion, and of everything that is good. This statement that the Ten Commandments is not binding on Freemasons cannot be proved, for if any Mason in good standing were to break any of those commandments he would after trial be expelled from the Order. A proof of at least the moral conduct of the Order is that none has been expelled for four years. Washington, the first President of the United States, and six of the members who signed the Declaration of Independence, were prominent Freemasons. I may take you into our confidence so much as to say that the Holy Scriptures are open on our altars, and lodges are opened and closed with prayer. Candidates for Freemasonry must declare that it is a voluntary act. We are not anxious that any Roman Catholic would join the Order, as the Church would bring him to task, and he would have to choose the selection of the from the other. We have in Windsor, N. S., a Masonic home with 75 acres of land and fine buildings, costing over \$13,000, where aged and indigent Freemasons, their wives, widows or daughters are comfortably provided for, which is a sufficient proof that we are not enemies of religion. Freemasonry does not pretend to be a distinct system of religion as it admits those of every Protestant denomination, a belief in God is essentially necessary. There is a wrong idea that Freemasons would try and protect anyone who would break the moral law. While we are commanded to protect the character of a brother Mason as far as it can fairly be done, murder, treason, felony and all other acts contrary to the law of God and the ordinances of the realm are specially excepted. We submit for your careful perusal two lectures which we delivered on Freemasonry before Virgin Lodge, of which we continue to be a member, and ask your careful perusal. We may advert to those series of letters in your paper if this one will be published. Yours faithfully,

W. Ross.

Before we enter into discussion with Senator Ross, we wish to assure him of our sincere and unflinching personal respect; and we hope that nothing that we have written, or shall write, in criticism of the system, science, order, institution, (or howsoever otherwise its votaries have called it), of Freemasonry, has been or will be, taken by anyone as a personal indictment of a man who enjoys in Nova Scotia a degree of public esteem of which he may well be proud, and to which, we believe, he is fairly entitled.

When we commenced this series of

articles, we tried to make plain just what our object and purpose were. A knowledge of what we have already written is, of course, necessary, to the understanding of what we shall now write, for, we cannot impose upon our readers a repetition of previous articles. Therefore, we hope that Senator Ross has read the series through. We must, however, repeat this much: The scope and purpose of these articles is, (1) to examine Freemasonry with reference to its aims, its teachings, its purposes; the instruction it offers to its adherents; its theories respecting God and religion, and respecting the duties and obligations of men towards God and each other; (2) to see whether such aims, purposes and teachings are the same in all countries; (3) to examine its record in the politics of Europe; to compare the "advanced" utterances of the lodges of Europe with the advanced utterances of the highest Masonic authorities in North America; and to ascertain whether there is, in Masonry the world over, a foundation of anti-Christian principles, which are, in certain countries, allowed to rest in theory only, whilst in other countries they are carried to their logical conclusions and consequences, or whether there are different Freemasonries in different countries. We have never sought to indict all Masons. Such a course would be madness. On the contrary we have expressly quoted for our readers, in our article XIV., the words of Pope Leo XIII. in the very Encyclical in which he condemned Freemasonry, which we here repeat, in order that there may be no longer any misunderstanding as to the object of these articles, and that Senator Ross may fully realize that we write against a system of principles and teachings, not against men, many of whom, we believe, are guilty of nothing worse than giving blind adherence to a system of which they have made but little study, or of clinging long to an order whose teachings they cannot, in their hearts, fully accept. Pope Leo said:

"He did not wish to accuse each Mason in particular, nor even each one of the secret societies, of all the crimes which are committed by the societies in general. Among the adepts there are some who ignore the veritable objects of their organizations, and among those who well realize what those objects are, there may be some who do not approve certain consequences of their principles, while others may not dare to apply those consequences. Be this as it may, we must judge Freemasonry by its principles, rather than by a few particular facts."

We hope that this will end all misunderstanding as to what the scope and purpose of our articles are. We wish to address ourselves to two main points in Senator Ross' letter, first, his assertion that Freemasonry does not deserve to be called anti-Christian; and, secondly, that there is a better and higher Freemasonry in Great Britain, the Colonies and the United States, than that which has aroused so much horror and disgust when the Grand Orient of France has applied its principles to the conduct of public affairs.

In a pamphlet which Senator Ross has sent us, entitled "The History of Freemasonry in Nova Scotia," to which pamphlet we hope to refer later on, he is described as "M. W. Bro. Hon. William Ross, Senator, Past Grand Master Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia." This, we presume, gives him some standing in the Order—just how much, he could tell our readers, we suppose, better than we can. We are not, however, aware that, beyond the little pamphlet in question, he has contributed anything to Masonic literature. We feel, therefore, that we put no slight upon Senator Ross' Masonic knowledge or standing, when we decline to rank him side by side with Albert G. Mackey and Albert Pike as an authority upon Masonry, its aims, objects, theories and teachings.

And be it observed that we have ourselves had very little to say about Masonry. All through these articles we have quoted, verbatim, from Mackey, Pike, McClenachan, and others whose standing in Masonic literature is beyond question. Senator Ross himself quotes Mackey, in the pamphlet referred to, though only upon a matter of Masonic history. We cannot undertake to repeat the numerous quotations we have made from "The Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry," "Morals and Dogma," "The Masonic Ritualist," and other works. The anti-Christian, irreligious, sometimes blasphemous nature of those passages must have been so plain to all who read them, that it would be folly for us to emphasize them. Does Senator Ross wish to

argue in favor of them? If so, our columns are open to him. If not, then let us say a few words to clear up, once and for all, the question as to whether those authors are authoritative exponents of Masonry, or whether a few general contradictions by Senator Ross are sufficient to dispose of their utterances. Just how much Senator Ross may have studied of the history, ritual, teachings and principles of his Order, we know not; just how deeply he may have dipped in the "Morals and Dogma" of his Order, we know not; but the Masonic authorities from whom we have quoted so freely, and of whom we now give a fuller account, were, we should think, rather in advance of him in Masonic dignity and value; and we see no reason to doubt that such Masonic works as "The Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry" and "Morals and Dogma," leave the worthy Senator and his little pamphlet far in the rear of the Masonic literary and educational procession.

Brother McClenachan, who wrote the Addendum to Dr. Mackey's Encyclopaedia, says of him:

"It is in Masonry that Dr. Mackey attained his greatest celebrity, for to that and its kindred sciences he devoted the best years of his life. He was initiated, passed, and raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in 1841, in St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 10, at Charleston, S. C., immediately afterwards he affiliated with Solomon's Lodge, No. 1, of the same city, and in December 1842 was elected Master thereof. In 1843 he was elected Grand Secretary, and in 1845 Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina. In both offices he was continued uninterruptedly until 1866, combining with the duties of the secretariat that of preparing the Reports on Foreign Correspondence. In the Grand Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons of South Carolina, Dr. Mackey was elected Grand Lecturer in 1845, Deputy Grand High Priest in 1847, and in each successive year until 1854, when he was made Grand High Priest, in which position he served, by continuous re-elections, until 1867. Upon the organization in 1860 in South Carolina of a Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters, he was elected Grand Master. During the period he filled these important positions, in the Grand Lodge, Grand Chapter and Grand Council, of South Carolina, he exercised a potential and beneficial influence over the Masonry of that State, which grew under his fostering care from a condition of weakness to one of great prosperity. His Annual Reports on Foreign Correspondence, and his instructive lectures and addresses gave him a reputation which was shared by the Bodies he represented. In 1859, the Royal Arch Masons of the United States, at their triennial convocation in Chicago elected him to the highest position within their gift, that of General Grand High Priest—an office which he held for six years. At an early period Dr. Mackey took an interest in Scottish Rite Masonry, the abstract philosophy of which he found congenial. In 1844 he received the Thirty-third or ultimate degree of that Rite, became a member of the Supreme Council for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, and was immediately elected its Secretary-General, which office he continuously occupied until his death. For many years he was the oldest member of the Rite in the United States, in virtue of which he had the position of Dean of the Council, and as a mark of respect and esteem, that Supreme Body, by special enactment, made the office of Secretary-General, which is usually the sixth in rank, the third office during his life. As a contributor to the literature and science of Freemasonry, Dr. Mackey's labors have been more extensive than those of any other in this country or in Europe. Robert Morris, than whom no one has had better opportunities of judging, said in 1856, in his Reminiscences, that 'the character of Dr. Mackey, as a profound and lucid historian and writer in all departments of Masonry, is, we conceive, unquelled by any living writer, unless it be the venerable Dr. Oliver of England.'" Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry—McClenachan's Addendum—Edition of 1906, pp. 916, 917.

Is Dr. Mackey regarded as an authority by the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia? If not, why not? If he is, then, presumably Senator Ross stands ready to defend some of the passages we have quoted from Dr. Mackey's works in these articles.

We shall be pleased to publish any such defence that may be written by the worthy Senator.

Our Masonic left-hander is Albert Pike. Bro. McClenachan says of him: "Bro. Albert Pike was born in Boston, Mass., Dec. 26th, 1809. . . . His library in extent and selections is a marvel, especially in all that pertains to the wonders in ancient literature. Bro. Pike is the Sovereign Grand Commander of the Southern Supreme Council Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, having been elected in 1859. He is Provincial Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the Royal Order of Scotland in the United States, and an honorary member of almost every Supreme Council in the world. His standing as a Masonic author and historian, and as a poet, is most distinguished, and his untiring zeal is without a

Mrs. Eddy.

Referring to the recent death of Mrs Eddy, the New York World, in an able editorial of December 5, 1910, says of Christian Science, that "what is true in it is not original, and what is original is not true."

It will suffice to turn to any account however succinct, of ancient Gnosticism to see the affinity. There is the same ridiculous and frantic pantheism, the same nonsense about the Father-Mother-God; the same assault upon the personality of Christ, the same all-including Divine Mind, the same pronounced Manicheism.

The language also in which the religious formulas of both are set forth is of the same unintelligible character. What Taine said of the ancient Gnostics may be repeated without qualification of their modern imitators.

Again: "A priest who daily spends some time, as he should do, not only in prayer and meditation, but also in reading and study connected with his sacred calling, cannot thoroughly attend to more than a thousand souls."

In studying the psychology of this movement there is one feature of it that is at first somewhat puzzling. Why is it that so many earnest men and women have adopted its tenets, and that even some of the staid Protestant sects have been thinking of "healing the sick" as a help to fill their depleted churches?

The Church, however, is not disturbed by this religious or anti-religious movement. She passed through it sixteen hundred years ago, when brighter and greater intellects were misled by it than those that are now held in its thrall.

Good Night.

Down the dark stairs unduly Two little nightgowns creep, To see if dollies truly Are safe and sound asleep.

And up the stairs at midnight Mamma will softly creep, To see if her two dollies Are also fast asleep.

Ideals in the Priestly Life.

In Mr. Snead Cox's "Life of Cardinal Vaughan," just published, the chapter entitled "The Good Pastor" is of especial interest, affording us, as it does the Cardinal's views regarding the life of the priest, the scope of his duties towards his brother priests as well as towards his parishioners and the right direction of his energies in the way of attaining to the highest type of priestly ideals.

He was thought hard on his clergy says Mr. Cox, and he judged them strictly by the standard of the vocation they had accepted. "No priest ought to accumulate money," was his opinion, and the idea of a priest leaving money away from his poor and his work was abhorrent to him.

Every surplus sum beyond expenses and pocket-money ought to go, he thought, to lowering the parochial debt. Thus he writes: "Who do not see the difficulties which neglect to reduce the capital debt, must entail when the necessity arises to build a new church or school or to divide the district?"

Again: "A priest who daily spends some time, as he should do, not only in prayer and meditation, but also in reading and study connected with his sacred calling, cannot thoroughly attend to more than a thousand souls."

Vaughan attached much importance to priests visiting the people in their homes. He liked to remind his clergy that Charles Borromeo required his priests to make a census of their people every year, and to be able to report as to who had or had not performed their Easter duties.

"A house-going priest," he used to say, "makes a church-going people." Also as to preaching, he enjoined serious preparation by the priest and not simple trusting to the art of extemporizing, or to "reading up" a few hours before the duty.

"The importance of a happy presbytery cannot be too much insisted upon. Priests living in the same house owe to each other manifest duties of respect, subordination and brotherly charity. If there cannot be a real spirit of charity and consideration on the part of the rector, and one of subordination and respect for authority on the part of the assistants, there can be no true peace or harmony. To be without notice or excuse, habitually absent from the common table, practically making a home elsewhere, must necessarily be fatal to the joy and brightness and brotherly love which should distinguish the home of priests living together.

Curious Houses in Tonkin.

In Tonkin the house of a family of the Tho tribe, is a bamboo hut with a thatched roof. "The foundations of this cabin are built upon piles," says the Rev. L. M. Fraise, O. P. S., writing from his missionary field.

The chief performs no part of the work, but he gives a banquet to the builders when they have completed their task.

The people are taxed for this house. Each villager must contribute a certain number of posts, just as they contribute a certain number of buffaloes and hogs and jars of native wine for the maintenance of the chief.

If any posts are not up to the standard, the chief has the right to reject them and demand others. He must, however, accept any animal or gift of wine that is offered him. A saying among the Thos therefore, is: "The chief chooses the posts, but the people choose the buffaloes."

The chief's house, built thus by the people, is regarded by them as, in a measure, their own. When a man of the tribe pays a visit to the chief, for any reason, he is always invited to remain for the family meal. The chief is considered the father of the tribe. He wrestles all he can from the people, but in other respects treats them humanely.

(An act of parliament in the reign of Charles II.)

"All women of whatever age, rank, profession, or degree, whether maids or widows, that shall from after the passing of this act impose upon or betray into matrimony, any of his majesty's male subjects by perfumes, paints, cosmetics, washes, wool iron teeth, false hair, spanish wool, or stays, hoops, high-heeled shoes, or bolstered hips, shall incur the penalty of the laws now in force against witchcraft, sorcery and such like misdemeanors, upon conviction, etc."

Of the Advent of Our Lord.

(William Caxton, 1483.) The time of the Advent or coming of our Lord into this world is hallowed in Holy Church the time of four weeks, in betokening of four divers comings. The first was when he came and appeared in human nature and flesh. The second is in the heart and conscience. The third is at death. The fourth is at the Last Judgment.

As touching the coming of our Lord in our bodily flesh, we may consider three things of this coming,—that is to wit, the opportunity, the necessity, and the utility. The opportunity of coming is taken by the reason of the man that first was vanquished in the law of nature of the default of the knowledge of God, by which he fell into evil errors, and therefore he was constrained to cry to God: Illumina oculus meos,—that is to say, Lord, give light to mine eyes.

The second thing that is shown us of this coming is the necessity by reason of the time, of which the apostle Paul speaketh, ad Galatas the fourth chapter: At ubi venit plenitudo temporis—when the plenitude or full time of the grace of God was ordained, then he sent his Son that was God and Son of the virgin and wife which was made subject to the law to that that they be subject to the law he brought them again, and were received sons of God by grace of adoption.

The third thing that is showed to us of this coming is the utility and profit that cometh for the cause of the hurt and sickness general. For sith the malady was general, the medicine must be general, whereof saith S. Austin that: Then came the great medicine, when the great malady was through all the world. Whereof the holy Church remembereth in the seven anthems that be sung before the nativity of our Lord, where the malady is showed in divers manners, and for each demandeth remedy of his malady of the physician.

Religion In Family Life

Religion being the sum and substance of all the ties that bind man to God it ought naturally to find expression in every department of life. It should manifest itself in a positive manner alike in the individual, the family and the state. It is a rare thing nowadays even among those countries that call themselves Christian to find a government in which definite religious teaching is a dominating force.

The same is true in regard to the family. There is a tendency to relegate religion to the care of the individual as purely private concerns. Family prayers, family communions, assistance at Mass in the family pew, the seeking of a father's or a mother's blessing, joyful birthday reunions are no longer honored in practice in many homes. Beautiful religious customs that are the outgrowth and the expression of faith no longer give a charm to domestic life.

As the ceremonial of the Church is the expression of its faith so are religious customs in the home an expression and evidence of the belief that animates it. Do away with the ceremonial of the Church and you weaken faith; for our composite nature calls for an outward expression of our inward belief. Remove Catholic atmosphere of the home by banishing the external evidence of faith from the domestic hearth and you sap religion at its very fountain head.—Inter-Mountain Catholic.

Ventilating the Room.

Nothing is more common than fresh air. Nature has provided it in

abundance for all who will take it. There is one thing so potent to prevent disease, so effective in maintaining a healthy action of the whole body. Bad air spreads disease. Consumption, pneumonia, bronchitis and catarrh are bad air diseases. Bad air, too, is a cause of colds.

Sewage flowing into pure water pollutes it. So the air we exhale from our lungs pollutes the air in the room. The impure air from the lungs of any number of people in a room mixes with the pure air and makes it dangerous and unfit for breathing.

It is a law of nature that air is always in motion, and because this is true we have only to lower our windows a little from the top and raise them a little from the bottom, and the processes of ventilation will go on without our thought or care.

It is impossible to estimate the amount of misery and suffering caused by impure air. If you would escape to it that you get at all times a plentiful supply of fresh air.

Effect of Alcohol on Memory.

Experiments which have been conducted on intelligent, sometimes highly educated, men, to discover the effect of very small quantities of alcohol are of great interest. The conclusions which have been accepted by scientists are that even a "moderate" amount of alcohol, if taken habitually, tends to have the following effects, to different degrees in different individuals:

- 1. To diminish the amount of mechanical muscular work performed, as measured by the ergograph.
2. To weaken the powers of attention, as indicated by the length of time required to write down certain figures or letters.
3. To lessen efficiency in the performance of work like typesetting, in which it is comparatively simple to measure the amount accomplished in a given period.
4. To retard the mental processes involved in:
(a) Adding single numbers.
(b) Writing down words suggested by a given word.
(c) Memorizing figures.

The curious thing about this is that the individual affected imagines he is working faster, thinking more clearly than usual.—The Survey.

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS. relieve and cure indigestion—acidity of the stomach—biliousness—flatulence—dyspepsia. They re-inforce the stomach by supplying the active principles needed for the digestion of all kinds of food. Try one after each meal. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box. National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited, Montreal.

An Interesting Calculation. HERE is an interesting calculation for young housewives or old ones for that matter. A pound of the best beef steak costs 25 to 30 cents. Yet a pound of bread made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR costs less than four cents. A pound of the best beef steak costs 25 to 30 cents. Yet a pound of bread made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR contains more working energy than a pound and a half of beef steak. Or three pounds of pork, or two pounds of veal. Whether figured by the pound or by actual units of health and strength, bread made from

Royal Household Flour. is the most economical food in the world. Especially is bread made from ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR good for growing children. They can't eat too much of it. For their general healthy growth and development it furnishes an almost complete food. As a matter of household economy children ought to be given all the bread they can eat at all times. Statistics also prove that ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR will sustain life longer than animal food. It is extremely rich in high quality gluten which comes from the best Red Fife Wheat—the finest in the world. This large percentage of high quality gluten is what makes ROYAL HOUSEHOLD FLOUR so much better than ordinary flour. Red Fife Wheat is known the world over for its richness in high quality gluten.

Moir's Chocolates. Are an added charm to the pleasure of attending the opera. Their delightful deliciousness keeps one in rare good humor, so that the clever dialogue and catchy songs are heartily appreciated and the parts that drag, if any, are readily overlooked. When you buy Moir's Chocolates, note the fineness and smoothness of the pure, rich chocolate coating and the rare delicacy of the widely varied centers. Taste them once and you'll always specify Moir's. MOIR'S, Limited HALIFAX, N.S.

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Men Wanted Steady Work here for 75 Loaders Wages \$1.60 Per Day Intercolonial Coal Mining Company, Limited, Westville, Nova Scotia. FOR SALE Residence on St. Andrews St. Six acres excellent intervals adjoining. Also 30 acres of land at Harbor, with summer cottage, cook house and barn, Also 100 acres woodland at Briley Brook Terms easy. Inspection invited. Write, or apply to L. C. ARCHIBALD, September 24th, 1910. Antigonish

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater at Monk's Head, N. S.," will be received at this office until 4.00 p. m. on Monday, December 19, 1910, for the construction of a breakwater at Monk's Head, DeLoroy's Beach, Antigonish County, N. S. Plans, specifications and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of E. G. Millidge, Esq., District Engineer, Antigonish, N. S.; C. E. A. Howell, Esq., District Engineer, Halifax, N. S.; and on application to the Postmaster at Monk's Head, N. S. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given. Each tender must be accompanied by an acceptable cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of seven hundred (\$700.00) dollars, which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fails to complete the work contracted for if the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order, R. C. DESROCHERS, Secretary Department of Public Works, Halifax, Nova Scotia & 1910

The Inevitable.

By the Rev. Abram J. Ryan. What has been will be, 'Tis the under law of life; 'Tis the song of sky and sea, To the key of calm and strife.

On the way home home silently. Mrs. Bell hoped that Roderick would pick a bunch of cornflowers and daisies, as he used to do on summer Sundays when he was "a boy"; they had always been put in the big blue vase on the dinner table; but Roderick had forgotten.

"It seems to me, mother," said Mr. Bell, one day after a particularly hard morning on the farm, "that we've done nothing all our lives but make sacrifices for our children. I hope Rod will pay us back."

ick Bell had found work—work that enabled him to occupy a pleasant room in a decent boarding-house and to wear good clothes. No more than that. The city had not recognized his genius. There were thousands like him claiming every post. He had hoped to become a secretary to some important man or corporation, but a smattering of Horace, and the ability to read a German book, and a little political economy stood no chance as recommendations in comparison with an expert proficiency in stenography and typewriting.

He wrote home regularly, but somewhat perfunctorily. In the beginning of winter he began to think more frequently and sadly of the old folk. They had asked no favors. His mother had made only one request in the slightly tremulous hand; she once wrote: "Sometimes, dear boy, pray for us."

dragged the sleigh into the yielding white mass. The automobile stopped. Roderick saw that his horse was prone beside the road, half-hidden in the snow. The horse would right himself no doubt, but he must not lose time! The voice of his father seemed to call him! The horse dragged himself up, and Roderick pulled the sleigh, filled with snow, back upon the road.

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We have just completed and have ready for mailing our latest STOVE CATALOGUE

which shows a full line of both heating and cook stoves and ranges, with the prices shown for each style, freight paid to your nearest railway station. We will be pleased to mail this catalogue to your address on application. We are also prepared to quote fine prices on machine work of all descriptions. Address

Bridgetown Foundry Co. Ltd. Lock Box 249, Bridgetown, N. S.

Sufferers from Indigestion, read this

MONROE, N. B., Sept. 21st, 1904. C. Gates, Son & Co., Middleton, N. S.

Invigorating Syrup No. 1.

which gave me instant relief, and up to this time I have not felt any of the old trouble. Yours truly, GEORGE A. ROBERTSON

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers everywhere at only 50c. per bottle. C. Gates, Son & Co.'s. Middleton, N. S.

If You Give Knives, forks, spoons or fancy serving pieces as Christmas presents, and the pieces are stamped "1847 ROGERS BROS." your friends will know they have received the best that is to be had in silver plate.

F. H. RANDALL Buyer and Shipper of RAW FURS AND SKINS OF ALL KINDS. Highest Cash Prices Paid. Antigonish, October 25, 1910.

A SEPTO SOAP POWDER sweetens the home YOUR GROCER SELLS IT

A DRY SADDLE WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU WEAR TOWERS' FISH BRAND POMMEL SLICKER

WANTED 1000 Calf Skins; 1000 Wool Pelts; 5 Tons Wool for which we will pay CASH Also on hand a full line of Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Crockeryware, Shirts, Overalls, Etc., Etc. Macgillivray & McDonald Opposite Post Office.

RHEUMATISM AND COMMON SENSE Father Morrissy's No. 7 Eliminates the Uric Acid.

LAND FOR SALE 1889. A. N. O. 487. In the County Court District No. 6. Between, DUNCAN FRASER and J. LESLIE JENKINS, Plaintiffs; and JAMES F. CAMERON, Defendant.

RHEUMATISM AND COMMON SENSE Many treatments will relieve the aches and pains of rheumatism, but there is only one way to cure that dread disease. The common sense method is to remove the cause, and the effects will soon disappear.

LAND synopsis of CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

DO YOU HAPPEN TO KNOW HIM?

THE STORY OF A THOUGHTLESS SON, AND HOW HIS THOUGHTLESSNESS WAS BROUGHT HOME TO HIM IN TIME.

"You may have the making of a great man in you or not," the young priest said, not at all disconcerted by the waving of fans in the sultry air of the chapel.

It was a short practical sermon on well-known scriptural texts, which Roderick Bell, just fresh from college, considered too obvious for close attention. The old pastor was away on a visit, his sermons had always been doctrinal. Roderick was disappointed; he thought that this young priest might have "soared" a little, and since he had come down to the application of religion to life, suggested something "aspirational."

General Walters and his wife wanted to greet the returned collegian. The General had seen much service, and had come home to his native place, to a little house and a large garden, and the opportunity of saving something from his pension for his youngest daughter, Clara, who had just reached the age of twenty.

"Ho, boy," said the General, patting Roderick on the arm, "back to the old sod? Well, your people have been lonely enough without you. I suppose you're going in for law, like all the young sprigs about here who have got sheepskins."

"I don't know, sir," said Roderick rather sulkily. "That depends on father." The General turned and smiled at the father, who sighed. Mrs. Walters came up and kissed Roderick in her motherly fashion. Roderick knew why she did it; her own boy had been killed in the Philippines. His face brightened. And when Roderick's face brightened you saw that he had good, kind eyes, and a mouth that was both firm and gentle when the ends of the lips curled upwards. It darkened again, — Mrs. Walters' purple lawn and fine lace contrasted with the general shabbiness of his mother.

"There's a lot of good in Roderick Bell," Clara said during the family discussions of the affairs of the small neighborhood, "but he's like most people of to-day; he's too individual, he thinks—yet I like him all the same—he thinks—oh, I don't know what he thinks!"

General Walters and his wife, who were saving every cent possible for Clara's future, deplored the blindness of the Bells—they were spoiling Roderick!

"Your father looked about as usual; but old people can't expect to be as spry as if they were young, like you. Have a cup of coffee? It's ready. All right! You need it!"

"I've the hundred dollars I won for the Essay on Absolutism under Charles I., so I shall not want much money at present."

"They don't care," he said, "they are in a hurry. They don't want me to go upward." Fortunately, he did not say this aloud.

"Children never know." "When I'm dead and you're in the almshouse, mother, he'll know. I'm old; I don't get on to new ways; I'm sick half of the time. But I know that this farm could be made to pay if he had half the energy of one of these Polish peasants, — or half the heart!"

What came upon him, he could not tell. It was like a panic; it was as if a great fear had made him see only one thing—the object of his fear. What this was he did not know. He simply felt. In fifteen minutes he had found a telephone. He announced that immediate business called him away. He did not think of possible consequences, he thought of nothing but this strange fear. At seven o'clock he entered the express for Woodton, which stopped at midnight at Blackwell, to meet the Riverview Special. It was nearly three o'clock in the morning when the express reached Blackwell. It had been due two hours before, but the snow came down so heavily, that even the new plows had proved ineffective in preventing this celebrated train from losing time outrageously.

There was no vehicle at the station. The special had gone, and the four passengers thus delayed were piloted through the deep drifts to the little hotel near the sideway. Roderick followed them, with the intention of telephoning.

"Rather late, ain't it?" asked the proprietor of the hotel, who had known Roderick for years. "Besides all the wires are down; you can't reach them to-night!"

"Your father looked about as usual; but old people can't expect to be as spry as if they were young, like you. Have a cup of coffee? It's ready. All right! You need it!"

"I must have the cutter at once!" "To-night!" exclaimed the landlord, shocked. "To-night?" "Yes," Roderick put on his overcoat. "If it kills your horse I'll pay. I must see my people."

Roderick clenched his teeth against the mingled snow and biting hail-stones. A fire seemed to burn in his veins. Vague fears filled him. Why? He asked himself. And he could not answer. The old horse knew the road, there were no lights anywhere, every marked place was now unmarked; the snow leveled all it could remorselessly. Where the crossing of the trolley road had been, there was now soft drifts, through which the horse waded deep. It was slow work. Every minute of delay seemed an hour. The forefeet of the horse went down into the ditch, Roderick, beside himself with feverish impatience, forced him upon the road again; but the poor beast was bewildered, and for a moment his driver fancied that it was a matter of a broken leg. Just then the tinkle of bells sounded behind, and, crushing through the snow, came a big automobile. The horse, half-crased, dashed back again into the ditch, and

What We Must. He was a very small boy, and when he was told that he must gather up all the blocks and playthings he had so lavishly scattered over the room before he wandered off to seek amusement elsewhere, he suddenly became very tired, altogether too tired to put away the toys that had lost their attraction. He urged his weariness and inability with all the persistence of a four-year-old. "I'm too tired to pick 'em up," he asserted.

"Oh, but you must," quietly insisted the mother. The tone held no hope of compromise, and with a sigh Donald betook himself to his task.

"Well, if I must I can," he was heard to remark for his own edification. "I can always do what I must—but I don't often have to."

By common consent Mr. John Redmond is the finest orator in the House of Commons at the present time. He possesses to the full all the poetic eloquence of his race. In his soft rich brogue, which, if not so pronounced as that of some of his followers, is, at least, more pleasant to the ear. I have heard Mr. Redmond deliver more than one speech that is quite worthy to rank with anything that the House has ever listened to. As he warms to his subject he assumes the dignity of bearing and a restraint of language that becomes him well, and even the most casual observer realizes that he fully believes in every word he is uttering; that he is exerting himself to the utmost to convince his auditors of the justice of the cause to which he pleads. It may be said that Mr. Redmond never resumes his seat without having done something to advance the well-being of his beloved country. It is true that he emphasizes the disadvantages under which Ireland labors to paint her woes, and to picture her wrongs, would move the most inveterate Unionist who ever waved a pocket-handkerchief at a Primrose League demonstration. In all parts of the House Mr. Redmond is popular, even with his hereditary foes—the Irish Unionist members. And speaking of this, I recall a remark made to me by the late Col. Sanderson only a short time before his death: "If there were many more Irishmen possessed of the eloquence and ability of John Redmond, it would not be long before Great Britain was won over to the side of Home Rule."—H. H., in London Outlook.

Oratory of John Redmond. Many treatments will relieve the aches and pains of rheumatism, but there is only one way to cure that dread disease. The common sense method is to remove the cause, and the effects will soon disappear.

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending home-stender.

ESTABLISHED, 1854

THE CASKET

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There is what is called the worldly spirit which enters with the greatest subtlety into the character of even good people...

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

CONSPIRACIES AGAINST RELIGION

(Continued from page 1)

parallel. Encyclopaedia of Freemasonry, pp. 992, 993.

Mackey died in 1881. Pike died in 1891. Both were, therefore, at the height of their Masonic fame for nearly half a century after Senator Ross joined the Order.

Any Masonic community which undertakes to repudiate Albert Pike, must explain away the following from the preface to his work, "Morals and Dogma":

"The following work has been prepared by the authority of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree for the Southern Jurisdiction of the United States, by the Grand Commander and is now published by its direction. It contains the Lectures of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in that jurisdiction, and is specially intended to be read and studied by the Brethren of that obedience in connection with the Rituals of the Degrees. It is hoped and expected that each will furnish himself with a copy and make himself familiar with it."

"It not being intended for the world at large, he has felt at liberty to make, from all accessible sources, a compendium of the Morals and Dogma of the Rite, removed sentences, change and add to words and phrases, combine them with his own, to be dealt with at his pleasure, and so availed of as to make the whole most valuable for the purposes intended."

To conclude an article which cannot be further extended, we call Senator's Ross' attention to one sentence in Bro. McClenahan's account of Pike: "He was an honorary member of almost every Supreme Council in the world." Alas, and alack! The worthy Senator's theory as to the division or separation between Masonic jurisdictions gets a severe jolt in that sentence. Pike nominally repudiated the Grand Orient of France; but his work "Morals and Dogma" furnishes that Grand Orient with many a text that may serve its turn; and he remained an honorary member of "almost every Supreme Council in the world." Can Senator Ross tell us how many of those Supreme Councils repudiated the Grand Orient of France?

Our London Letter

LONDON, Dec. 1st.

There is a good deal of nonsense going on here, which would be ridiculous if it were not mischievous, in connection with the General Election. Some philanthropic soul has given £10,000 for arms for the poor persecuted Orangemen of Ireland, in the event of Home Rule being granted. This is the action of a property owner who has a little faith in his own religion, but he considers it necessary to take steps himself for their defence and fulfilment. It is also a step which will inflame the indignation of the sane and Catholic population, and needs to say, it was quite unnecessary. In Southern Ireland are many constituencies, local offices, etc., which are held by Protestants elected in the Catholic vote, such as this: at a Catholic representative in the North would never be found.

There are no instructions on this occasion for the Catholic electors from their Lordships the Bishops, nor from the Catholic Hierarchy, which they control. The issue is primarily political whatever the verdict given may ultimately lead to, and therefore, mindful of the difficulties which confront their people, the Bishops leave them a free hand, reminding them however of the grave responsibility that is on them and of the solemnity of the event, by exhortations to prayer for the needs of the Empire and a reiteration that they stand where they did in the matter of the Catholic Schools. Bishop Amigo of Southwark, however, without directly mentioning the Election, took the occasion on Sunday last to re-arrange the dangers which threatened our Catholic schools and the vital interests to the Church which lay within them. He spoke of the difficulties which gathered daily more thickly round our Catholic training Colleges and Secondary schools under the present regime, the endeavour of which appears to be to crush such institutions out of existence. And without Catholic teachers it is impossible to sustain Catholic schools.

Several Catholics, past and present members of Parliament, and some untried in that direction as yet, are

standing for the various constituencies. In Salford, a notable addition to the candidates is the Hon. Charles Russell, son of the late Lord Chief Justice, who takes the seat vacated by another well known and distinguished Catholic, Mr. Hilaire Belloc, who is too disgusted with the Party system which has forced the present struggle to continue his allegiance thereto, and too honest to appear to do so. The Hon. Charles is a keen lawyer, and a brilliant speaker, and should be an acquisition to the national council if he succeed.

Archbishop Bourne was received in audience by the Holy Father on Monday last, and will certainly stay in Rome till Christmas if not longer. Those who have read that most magnificent biography and intensely interesting history, the Life of Cardinal Vaughan, will know that there may be a variety of reasons which would keep an Archbishop in the Eternal City, particularly if he was engaged in the prosecution of a particular cause before the ecclesiastical Courts. Our thoughts and attention has been directed to the hierarchy in a marked degree these past few days, since two well known British prelates have been chosen as bishops, the one for the most Catholic of the Crown Colonies, Mauritius, the other as the first bishop of that important base, Gibraltar. Both are Benedictines, the first being Dom James Bilsborrow, who shortly departs for Port Louis, and the second Dom Gregory Thompson, who will be consecrated to the new See in a few days. Dom Thompson is not yet forty and has been stationed for most of his monastic life at St. Augustine's College, Ramsgate, where he was head Prefect. His appointment is a very popular one.

The addition of new Sees to the Church, for there are others in addition to Gibraltar, and an extension of the Vicariate Apostolic in French West Africa and other missionary stations, is but one evidence of the constant recruiting of the Church's ranks despite all the machinations of her enemies. Here in London, one of the first fruits of the new crusade of missions to non-Catholics has been an enormous influx of converts in Holloway, where a Mission has just closed. Converts of all denominations are under instruction. In some cases it is one member of a family, but in others it is the whole family who are seeking the truth, and in all fifty families, representing several more individuals are under instruction from the resident Priests of the Mission or the Nuns of the adjacent Convent. Similar success has attended the recent efforts of Fathers Vaughan and Arendsen in central London, at Kingsway, and these first fruits are sufficient to show the energetic young priests what a harvest lies before their efforts.

And still the number and variety of our institutions increases. Catholic servants are now catered for by a branch of the International Society for befriending Catholic girls, who have opened a house and recreation rooms for lonely girls in service or in business, near Westminster, where they get lodgings cheaply during temporary unemployment, spend their leisure hours in games and conversations when they have no where else to go, and meet other Catholic girls similarly situated to themselves. The funds for this venture were obtained by the brilliant series of Society Tableaux Vivants which were given last Spring at the Ritz Hotel under the auspices of Lady Denbigh, Baroness von Hugel and several other ladies of quality. It is a much needed work. For the lonely girl in London is she who has to fight the greatest temptations.

Archbishop Bourne's suggestion for a Central building to house all the Catholic Societies and institutions of London is also meeting with consideration from the various heads of these institutions. Such a building would be a great addition to what we may call the Catholic plant of London which is becoming more complete and perfect with every advancing year. There is no denying also that outward manifestations of the faith that is in us do us a world of good with our fellow countrymen. Cardinal Vaughan did not plan and build Westminster Cathedral in vain. The Church has come out of the catcombs of persecution and stands now in the full light of day, and it behoves her to surround herself with all that befit her. But what a change, even within the last decade. Now Newcastle is preparing already for the second National Catholic Congress which is to take place there next July, and not only the Catholic inhabitants seem to be proud that the choice of the authorities has been fixed on this city, while the secular press gives prominence to the announcement that Madrid has been fixed as the scene of the next Eucharistic Congress.

The Divorce Commission too has been taking cognizance of the Catholic attitude on that question, and must have found the evidence a remarkable contrast to that which they have been receiving from some well-known Protestant Divines, Low, High, Broad, and Indifferent—chiefly, if one is to judge from their evidence, the latter. One of these worthy gentlemen actually declared that Our Lord's teaching only derived its authority from its appeal to our moral and religious consciousness; that a saying of Our Lord's could not be considered to be binding on his followers if it clashed with their moral consciousness as exhibited at the present day (imagine the moral consciousness of the 20th century superior to the teaching of Christ) and that it was only for general principles, and not for details of morality that Christians could look for guidance to the dicta of their Master. And these are the views put forward by Canon Hastings Rashdall, Fellow and Lecturer of New College, Oxford, a distinguished Anglican divine, and one who exercises

influence over the young men who are to make the fathers and husbands of the future. Questioned by the Archbishop of York on how he defined moral consciousness, the witness declared that the elected representatives of the people in the House of Commons would represent the moral consciousness of the present. Therefore no saying of Our Divine Lord is binding upon his followers, which is not approved by the House of Commons. So far has Christian England fallen into the pit dug for her by Protestantism, which is after all only a religious Socialism. After a leader of Wesleyan Methodism had showed, to its credit, that that sect seldom if ever had recourse to divorce to settle the matrimonial differences of its members, a Catholic priest, the oldest parish priest in London, Father Kelly of St. Monica's, Hoxton, came forward to tell what the Catholic poor thought of the suggestion to give them increased facilities for breaking the most sacred and binding of all contracts. Father Kelly informed the Commissioners that in the whole course of his priestly life he had never been approached by a Catholic for such facilities. Some questions were put to the aged priest as to what the Church's attitude was towards those who sought divorce facilities in the Civil Courts. Father Kelly replied that the Church did not regard such a verdict as making any difference to the marriage, and that if one party were to marry again they could only do so outside the Church, from which such an action would cut them adrift. Only one of the various Protestant Divines declared, like the Priest, that Divorce should be abolished. The others, if not in favour of increased facilities, as many were, at least considered that the law should pander to the moral standard of the masses and not expect the latter to live up to the moral standard of the few, a strange doctrine truly, and one that would dethrone law in a very short space if applied to other things.

The marvellous find of tapestry in a house in Cornwall owned by two maiden ladies has had an interesting sequel in the auction rooms. The newly discovered panel of Cardinal Wolsey's tapestry which sets out a portion of the Seven Deadly Sins, and which once hung in the Papal Legate's rooms at Hampton Court, changed hands at the astonishing price of £6,000. It was bought in the early part of the last century, together with a box in which it was folded, for the sum of £110s. as a carpet, and was only recently examined. The bidding was very brisk, and at length it was knocked down to Captain Lindsey at the above figure. Several attempts had been made to secure it at a lower price before it came into the Sale Room. Speaking of objets d'art, reminds me that the wonderful St. Louis Reliquary which has been for some time on exhibition at South Kensington Museum, has now passed into the possession of M. Louis Wertheimer, the well-known Parisian expert. In passing I may mention that though the Reliquary with all its historic and artistic associations will shortly be withdrawn from the Museum, there are innumerable treasures there for the Catholic connoisseur, many sacred altar plate, reliquaries, crucifixes, and shrines from plundered Churches in many lands, and covering all periods of ecclesiastical art.

A land slip in London is a rather unusual occurrence. Yet that is the latest piece of news which comes from Highgate, and unfortunately it affects the large and flourishing Catholic College of St. Aloysius, to which middle class Catholics all over the Metropolis send their sons. Early yesterday a large portion of earth by the wall of the College collapsed, and now the latter stands on the brink of a yawning cavity some thirty feet deep, which displays to view the foundations of the house. Immediate precautions have been taken, and while the boys regard the matter in the light of an exciting interlude, the good Brothers are rather alarmed at the danger to their charges, while the expense entailed is very great. The enormous and heavy traffic of the London streets has for some time been a source of danger to many buildings, but while policemen stand in front of Nonconformist meeting houses on Sunday afternoons and caution passing vehicles to slacken to a pace for fear of disturbing the service, the roar of electric car, heavy motor trolley, and underground trains, is forever disturbing the peace and endangering the safety of several of our London Churches.

St. Andrew's day, passed in London with the usual slight recognition. The Metropolis has no London Scottish Church and the chapel of the Patron Saint of Scotland which adorns Westminster Cathedral is not yet completed. Here of course the day was a fast; in Scotland, by order of the Holy Father, the fast was remitted. While on the subject of Scotland we may mention that a Passionist Priest, the Rev. Ambrose Coleman, has just been making a splendid refutation of the lies which are still circulated regarding the lovely and unfortunate Mary Queen of Scots. It will be remembered, I think, that a short while since a Dublin audience hissed off the stage an abominable production, which represented Elizabeth of England as an angel of light, and the Catholics of her times as a band of hired braves inspired by the Pope. Queen Mary was dragged into this play and history so distorted as to appear to show she was an accomplice in the plot to assassinate Elizabeth. This play, entitled "Sir Walter Raleigh," is still touring around, but— not in Ireland, neither does it venture into Scotland. Father Coleman had a very large audience at St. Francis Xavier's Hall in the Irish capital and he led them through the intricacies of plot and counter plot all arranged by Mary's enemies to drag her to the scaffold. Certainly we seem to require another institution, the Catholic Historical Society, to teach people

the truth about the history that has been manipulated for the last 300 years. CATHOLICUS.

Glace Bay Notes.

At the last regular meeting of Branch 284, C. M. B. A., the election of officers for the coming year took place and resulted as follows:

Spiritual Adviser, Very Rev. Dr. Thompson; President, Angus A. Campbell (re-elected); Chancellor, A. B. McGillivray; 1st Vice-President, James L. McKinnon; 2nd Vice-President, John D. McGillivray (re-elected); Recording Secretary, M. J. McNeil; Asst. Rec. Secretary, Michael F. McPhee; Financial Secretary, John McIntosh (re-elected); Treasurer, Daniel McNeil; Marshal, Malcolm McNeil (re-elected); Guard, John A. McNeil; on Board of Trustees, John A. Macdougall and Peter McNeil.

The Branch has lately increased its membership very considerably and there is a good deal of enthusiasm shown that will, no doubt, result in a very successful year for the organization.

The death of William J. Donovan, a Catholic young man of sterling character, on Tuesday, December 6th cast a gloom over the community. He was a member of Branch 284, C. M. B. A., and a charter member of the Sydney Council, Knights of Columbus, and to both organizations his demise is a distinct loss, as he was a good member. Mr. Donovan has been a colliery clerk with the Dominion Coal Co. since it began operations in Cape Breton, and was engaged at his work at Dominion No. 2 Colliery office until within a few days of his death. His funeral which took place at 2 o'clock the afternoon of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, was one of the largest ever seen in this town. He was 37 years of age and leaves a wife and three small children.

St. Anthony's Church, Dominion No. 4, has lately been greatly improved by addition of a neat belfry. The small tower surmounted by the cross adds materially to the appearance of the building, and it is expected to have a bell placed within the near future.

Steps are now being taken in this parish to collect a record instalment of the subscriptions made two years ago toward the Endowment Fund of St. F. X. College. Last year owing to the labour trouble, it was deemed advisable to defer the collection for one year. After the beginning of the New Year the collectors will make a tour of their respective sections, and it is to be hoped that Glace Bay will again take the lead in its contribution to a fund that will forever stand forth a testimonial to the generosity of the Catholics of Eastern Nova Scotia towards higher education. No Catholic worthy of the name should drop behind in this matter. The wonder is that there should be found in the flock a "black sheep" who would so far forget himself as to even allow the second reminder to be given him without contributing his share to the grand and noble work carried on by the University of St. Francis Xavier's College.

The Parish Hall, which has not been used for some time, is now being thoroughly renovated and put in first class condition for a meeting place by the parish, and, upon completion of the repairs, it will be occupied by St. Joseph's Branch of the League of the Cross, which has had its meeting place in the Assembly Rooms of King's Theatre for the past number of years. In the new quarters the Branch expects to be able to offer many attractions and thus increase its membership.

The new liquor legislation known as the Nova Scotia Temperance Act of 1910 is not proving a success as a means of suppressing or controlling the liquor traffic. Liquor is sold today openly and at all hours and under all conditions in the town of Glace Bay. It is estimated that there are least forty places within the limits of the town where intoxicating liquor is sold in open violation of the law. The enforcement of the law is not carried on even to the extent of making it profitable to the town as a source of revenue. A couple of fines are made every week but the "convict" is generally an Italian, a Jew or some other foreigner who may be found dispensing a few bottles of "High Life" or some such decoction in a shack, while the native "booze dispenser," who has no higher ambition than to earn an easy living by soaking the manhood of the Country in the intoxicating glass that will sooner or later bring about ruin, is allowed to carry on his nefarious trade unmolested. K. L. T. Dec. 12th, 1910.

The conference at Ottawa on Friday of provincial premiers to consider the question of representation in the Federal House unanimously decided to postpone further consideration of the question to a future date to be decided upon. Sir James Whitney was chairman of the conference. The representatives of Quebec, Ontario and the western provinces, while not offering any very strong objection to the request of the Maritime Provinces for joint action in securing an amendment to the British North America Act which would guarantee to each of the provinces of the confederation a representation in the Commons equal to what it had at the time of joining the union, at the same time declined to endorse the proposal. The attitude adopted by the Dominion government when the question was up was that there should be no amendment to the British North America Act long the lines proposed except by agreement of the provinces.

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If you are undecided as to what to give him for Xmas, come to our haberdashery department. Palace Clo. Co.

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The gentlemen are beginning to worry about what they are to buy for Xmas presents for their Wives, Sisters or Sweethearts. Perhaps we can help them out by a few suggestions. Call and look over our stock of

CUT GLASS, COPPER GOODS, SILVERWARE, CHINA, BRASS GOODS, GLOVES, BELTS, COLLARS and MUFFLERS; WAISTS in LAWN, LINEN, SILK and NUTT in all the leading shades; FUR and FUR LINED COATS, STOLEs, COLLARS, MUFFS, and TAILORED SUITS and COATS.

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SMOKING JACKETS 5.00
SUITS, \$6.00 to \$22.00
OVERCOATS, \$6.00 to \$20.00
COAT SWEATER, \$1.25 to \$5.00
FANCY KNIT VESTS, 25c. to \$5.00
FLANNEL SHIRTS, \$2.50 and \$3
KNIT MUFFLER, 45c.
SILK MUFFLER, 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.25
INITIALED SILK HDKFS, 50c., 75c. and \$1
LINEN HDKFS, 6 to a box, \$2.25
SILK TIES, 25c., 35c and 50c.
SILK TIES, one in a box, 60c., 75c., and \$1
FANCY ARM BANDS, 35c and 60c.
FUR-LINED GLOVES, \$2.50 and \$3
WOOL-LINED MOCHA GLOVES, 60c. to \$2
WOOL GLOVES, 50c. to 75c.

Please do your shopping early, as it will be better for you and better for us. We will give a

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CUSTOM TAILORING. Just received, a large assortment of Suitings and Overcoatings, both fancy and staple. Place your orders early and secure first choice. Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT. Up-to-date Ready Made Suits, Overcoats, Ulster-Coats, Saskatchewan Coats, Reversible Leather Coats. He won't Parle, Overalls and Jumpers, Winter Caps, Mitts and Gloves and a large stock of STANFIELD UNSHRINKABLE UNDERWEAR and Bed Clothing. In this department, particularly, we have close to the line, the chip fall where it may.

SUNDRIES. Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes, light, driving and heavy Team Harness, Cart Saddles, Pads and Britches.

THOMAS SOMERS Antigonish N. S.

General News.

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted an appropriation of \$1,160,000 for the relief of the victims of the present floods.

An important step has just been taken by China with the object of expanding and increasing the efficacy of her army and navy.

Japan's budget for next year is \$245,000,000, of which \$82,000,000 is for its war and naval establishment, and only \$11,800,000 for agriculture, commerce and education.

In the German Reichstag, Friday, General Von Heeringen, minister of war, presented plans for enlarging the army.

The total population of the United States, according to the thirteenth census, is, in unofficial figures, 91,945,435, an increase of 21 per cent. over the population in 1900.

Associate Justice White of Louisiana, who when in the Senate was a strong Democrat, has been appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The explosion Friday night in the shaft of the Bellevue mine, Alberta, situated near Coleman, killed thirty-three. A rescue party were cut off by a cave-in. Two lost their lives.

During the first five months of the present fiscal year, April to August inclusive, immigration into Canada totalled 180,330, an increase of 74,748, or 71 per cent, as compared with the corresponding five months last year.

Wireless communication between the Magdalen Islands and the mainland has been established, the first message being flashed from the new station on the Island to Picton, N. S., last Thursday.

It seems safe to announce that the ancient absolute regime in China will exist only historically after the Chinese new year in January, 1911. The throne has decided to accede to the resolution of the Imperial Senate praying for immediate creation of a constitutional China.

Dr. Robert Murray, editor of the Presbyterian Witness for forty-five years, died on Monday at his home in Halifax. Dr. Murray was one of the ablest writers on the Canadian religious press, and his facile pen was always at the service of his Church, her interests continually appealing to him. He was aged 79 years.

The trial of Hattie LeBlanc, the young Arichat girl, at Cambridge, Mass., on the charge of having murdered Clarence F. Glover, was concluded yesterday. The popular belief is that the LeBlanc girl is innocent, and suspicion points to Glover's widow, who is also an Arichat woman, is the real culprit.

The United States State department has announced the successful completion of long-continued negotiations looking to the gathering of an international conference on May 30th next with the object of suppressing the opium traffic. Great Britain has injected into the programme to be considered a matter of the first order of importance, proposing to include morphine and cocaine with opium in the prohibition to be enforced.

The last of the British elections, except in Shetland and Orkney, will be held in a few days, but it is not now likely there will be any serious change in the situation. The government seems assured of a majority of between 120 and 130, and this being so cabinet ministers are making more explicit declarations of policy than they hitherto have been doing. There is no question, apparently, of one thing—the veto bill will be promptly dealt with by the Parliament which will meet on January 31.

The Halifax city council at a meeting Saturday voted all the civic concessions asked by the Nova Scotia Car Works, Limited, the purchasers of the Silliker Car Company. The chief advantage the company enjoyed was exemption from taxation for a period of ten years, and a civic loan of \$125,000 at 4 per cent. The new company has this tax exemption period extended to twenty years. The civic loan is continued, and in addition the company is given 5,000,000 gallons of water free for twenty years.

The people of Springhill, N. S., are hoping for an early finish of the long-drawn-out strike that is causing so much distress to the community. The strike is now in its seventeenth month. It is said that Manager Butler of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co. is likely to visit the mines at Springhill, which were lately acquired by Mr. Butler's companies, and that he will make peace. Mr. Butler has secured the confidence of the miners of Cape Breton, and is as successful in soothing difficulties in his new field as he was on the I. C. R.

The tariff will receive serious consideration at this session of the Canadian Parliament, due to the effective methods of Western farmers in bringing their views on the subject to the attention of the Government. Some five hundred of them are at Ottawa now, having left Winnipeg on Monday evening, as a delegation from Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan. They hoped to be joined by some eastern agriculturists. They want a reduction of the tariff, particularly on agricultural implements. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier was on his recent western tour this question was repeatedly before him.

A head-on collision between an Intercolonial train and a light Grand Trunk engine occurred a quarter mile west of St. Hyacinthe, Que., Saturday evening which resulted in the immediate killing of four train hands, C. Briggs, conductor; W. Walker, engineer on the light engine; R. Jamieson, engineer, and M. Dionne, fireman on the Intercolonial engine. The fireman on the light engine, McMillan, had a miraculous escape, although his legs were badly crushed. The light engine was on the wrong track. A number of passengers had minor injuries, but only one suffered a broken bone, J. Champoux, Nicolet, having his collar bone fractured.

One of the most extraordinary efforts to force the hands of the Federal Government is made public in the Montreal Witness. That very reliable paper states "a petition which ultimately will be sent to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, asking him to commence immediately the construction of the Georgian Bay Canal, is now in circulation. The ground upon which the plea is made is that employment would thus be given to a great number of men. Already the petition has been largely signed, but some have refused to affix their names on the ground that the request is made not so much because the work is needed but that money may be spent.

There was a discussion in the House of Commons on Monday in respect of the Intercolonial Railway. Some gentlemen who took part in the discussion want the government to acquire branch lines, others want new lines to be built, in connection with the road, and as part of it; others want the main line transferred to one of the great lines already existing, and the result was that while the Minister of Railways got a great deal of advice he was glad to apply a temporary brake to the discussion. He intimated that the Government had a policy in the matter which was awaiting the return of Mr. Fielding.

The financial statement of the Dominion for the first eight months of the current fiscal year shows a total revenue of \$75,875,446, an increase of \$11,218,937, or nearly eighteen per cent as compared with the corresponding period of last year. For November alone the increase was \$1,312,137. The expenditure on consolidated fund account for the eight months was \$47,038,846, an increase of nearly \$500,000. The revenue for the eight months was a little more than \$28,000,000 in excess of the expenditure on consolidated fund account. The capital expenditure for the eight months was \$19,123,941, or \$1,500,000 less than the capital expenditure for the corresponding period last year. The total net debt on Nov. 30 was \$327,764,621, a decrease during the month of \$535,336.

Brazil seems to have serious trouble in its navy. Last month, it will be recalled, the crews of two ships mutinied. Last Friday the navy battalion on Combra Island, a short distance from the City of Rio Janeiro, mutinied. The mutineers were supported by the scout ship Rio Grande do Sul, which took part in the naval revolt of last month. For a time there was intense excitement in the city, and the government officials hurriedly met and decided upon prompt and energetic methods to suppress the outbreak. The shore batteries and the loyal warships in the harbor were ordered to fire upon the rebels. At 5 o'clock Saturday morning the guns were turned upon Combra Island, and a cannonading continued for several hours. Later a white flag appeared over the barracks, and the bombardment ceased. The mutineers then made a formal offer to surrender. The excitement among the public soon subsided, and at noon affairs were assuming their normal course. The mutineers in the garrison, who composed a battalion of the marine corps, numbered about 600 men. Of these 200 were either killed or wounded. The others were taken prisoners by the destroyers while attempting to escape from the island during the night. Two hundred citizens were either killed or wounded while watching the bombardment from the streets of the city or along the water front. Many government buildings were damaged.

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Toys galore at Bonner's.

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Sleighs—Don't buy till you call on me. Just returned a car load. T. J. Bonner.

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Cranberries, figs, dates, grapes, orange, lemons, peels, raisins, currants, everything the best, at Bonner's.

Strayed, from the premises of Duncan McDonald, Glen River, a yearling bull, color brown and white. Anyone knowing of its whereabouts kindly inform the owner.

With the compliments of the season to all our readers, we would remind them that there is a splendid lot of Christmas goods for men and women, boys and girls, at C. J. Macdonald's.

Manicure sets and dressing cases in sterling silver and also in ebony mounted in silver, shaving sets, smoker sets and all kinds of brushes at C. J. Macdonald's.

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DIED

At Upper Margaree, Dec. 4th, Mrs. MACLELLAN, (widow Farquhar), a native of Knysdort, Scotland, aged about 100 years.

At Upper Margaree, Dec. 1st, MARY, widow of Hugh Gillis, Bridge, aged 84 years.

Acknowledgments.

- Arch Gillis, Paso Robles \$1.50
C. H. Currie, Burk's Falls 1.00
Bessie McDonald, Boston 1.00
Gussie McDonald, Lynn 2.00
John D. McIsaac, S. S. Cape George 2.00
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Mrs. Hugh McPherson, U.S. River 1.00
A. Gannon, North Sydney 1.00
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John Stewart, Franksville 3.01
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Angus R. McPhee, De Gross Marsh 1.00
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H. H. MacDONALD 140 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Christmas Excursions to Boston VIA DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY.

\$10.40 from Truro, \$10 from Windsor Junction

For Excursion Tickets to Boston via Varmouth and return, good going 21st, 24th and 28th December and returning from Boston Friday, January 6th, 1911.

For further particulars call at nearest Station Ticket Office or communicate with

C. M. HENRY, ANTIGONISH, N. S., R. U. PARKER General Passenger Agent.

P. GIFFKINS General Manager. Kentville, N. S.

Xmas Gift Suggestions Only Nine More days to do Your Christmas Shopping. Everything that could be done to make a store an easy, pleasing and satisfactory place for Christmas shopping, has been done at this store where the best gifts for ladies and gentlemen will be found here. WOMEN'S SLIPPERS, 75c., 90c., \$1.75. NECK MUFFLERS, 25c. and 50c. HANDKERCHIEFS. GAITERS, 65c., 75c., 90c. and \$1.00. OVERSHOES, \$2.00 and \$2.65. HOSE, 25c., 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c. and 90c. SHOES, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00. KNIT SWEATER COATS, \$1.75, \$2.25 and \$2.50. WINTER COATS, \$8.00, \$10.50, \$13.00, \$15.00, \$18.00 and up. WINTER COSTUMES, \$10.50, \$12.50, \$15, and \$18.00. SILK WAISTS, \$2.50, \$3.75, \$4.25 and \$5.75. SEALETTE COATS, \$20.00, \$22.50 up to \$37.50. RAIN COATS, \$7.75, \$10.50. FINE FURS. MINK STOLE, \$7.75, \$10.50, \$13.75, \$18.50 and up. MINK MARMOT STOLEES, \$2.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and up. MINK MUFFS, \$9.75, \$10.50, \$5.75 up. MARMOT MUFFS, \$9.75, \$10.50, \$15.75, up. MINK MARMOT MUFFS, \$6.75. FANCY STATIONERY, 60c., 75c., 90c., \$1.25 and \$1.50. PAROLS, \$1.25, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.25. JEWEL CASES, 25c. and 50c. TOILET SETS, \$7.50. GLOVE and HDKF BOXES, 50c. each. MISSES' WINTER COATS, \$2.25, \$4.00, \$6.00, \$8.00 and up. MISSES' OVERSHOES, \$1.75, \$1.90 and \$2.00. GAITERS, 85c., \$1.00 and \$1.25. SUIT CASES, \$2.50, \$2.95, \$3.50, \$6.50 and \$7.50. OVERSHOES, \$1.80, \$2.00, \$2.65 and \$3.25. MENS SHIRTS, \$1.10, \$1.25 and \$1.50. FANCY KNIT VESTS, \$2.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00. MEN'S NECKWEAR, 25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents. GLOVES, 90 cents, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. SUSPENDERS, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1.00. SLIPPERS, 75 cents, \$1.50, \$1.75, 1.90. HOSE, 25 cents, 40 cents, 50 cents, 60 cents, 75 cents. SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents. UMBRELLAS, 75 cents, \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2.50 to \$4.50. COAT SWEATERS, \$1.75, \$1.90, to \$3.50. HOCKEY BOOTS, \$3.00 and \$3.50. SHOES, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$4.50 and \$5.00. SMOKING SETS, \$2.50 and \$3.00. MILITARY BRUSHES, \$1.50, \$1.90 and \$5.00. SHAVING MIRRORS, \$1.25. FOUNTAIN PENS, \$3.75. COMBINATION TRAVELLING SETS, \$4.50. BOYS HOCKEY BOOTS, \$2.95, and \$2.50. BOOTS, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.50 up to \$3.00. OVERCOATS, \$5.50, \$6.50 up to \$10.50. GLOVES, 25 cents to \$1.25. SWEATER COATS, 80 cents, 90 cents, \$1.00 and \$1.2.

Chisholm, Sweet & Co.

Bob-Sleds for Sale Four sets of Bob-Sleds, single and double, for sale. Apply to DOUGALD McEACHRAN, Church Street, Antigonish. High Grade SLEIGHS HARNESS ROBES LAP ROBES BELLSETC. For Xmas. D. McISAAC, Antigonish, N.S. THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000 Reserve, \$6,000,000 DRAFTS ON FOREIGN COUNTRIES Arrangements have recently been completed under which the branches of this Bank are able to issue Drafts on the principal points in the following countries: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Ceylon, China, Crete, Denmark, Egypt, Faroe Islands, Finland, Formosa, France, Fr'ch Cochinchina, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Java, Manchuria, Mexico, Norway, Persia, Phillipine Islands, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Siam, South Africa, Straits Settlements, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, West Indies and elsewhere. NO DELAY IN ISSUING. FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. ANTIGONISH BRANCH W. H. HARRISON, Manager

The D. G. Kirk Woodworking & Cont. Co. DOORS, WINDOWS, MOULDINGS, and FINISH OF ALL KINDS, BIRCH and SPUCE FLOORING, SHINGLES, BRICK, LIME, LATHS, PLASTER, etc. BUILDING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. PLANS AND SKETCHES PREPARED AT MODERATE PRICES. Address all correspondence to R. H. McDONALD Manager ANTIGONISH NOVA SCOTIA

THE SUCCESS Hides! Hides! 500 Hides Wanted C. B. Whidden & Son are paying cash as usual and pay as high as the highest. Also want 1000 Pelts C. B. Whidden & Son. Farm For Sale The subscriber offers for sale a very desirable farm at Harbor Road, 5 miles from Antigonish. The farm contains 80 acres of good land, well state of cultivation. Good barn and very fine outly located. P. O. on the farm. Good site for Antigonish. Will be sold reasonable. Death in family the reason for selling. MRS. ELIZABETH McISAAC, Harbor Road, Ant. N.

The Montreal Congress.

(From the Canadian Churchman, Anglican) The Eucharistic Congress at Montreal passes into history as one of the most magnificent and imposing religious functions ever held on this continent...

Catholic press, money will not be an obstacle in his way. The poor man finds means of getting his five cents to spend on the Sunday secular paper...

Remember, then, that the work of the Catholic press is the work of Christ. It is a work carried on for the spread of the gospel, and for the salvation of the souls for which Christ died.

Democracy and Religion

The demand for religious education is constantly growing. The dangers of a purely secular training are becoming daily more apparent, and men who are looking into the future and counting the cost, are beginning to raise their voices in protest against the continuance of a system which ignores religion and shuts it out of its curriculum.

These are brave and true words and ought to be pondered by every man who wishes the perpetuation of our free institutions. It needs but little study and observation to see that the spirit of reverence has decreased to an alarming extent among the children of to-day who are to be the citizens of tomorrow.

great extent, be ascertained by knowing the books he reads. You, may indeed, judge a man more accurately by the books and papers he chooses than by the company he keeps...

In reading it is a safe rule to abstain from all books which, while they have some good things about them, have also a mixture of evil. You may have read books that had the two elements in them—the good and the bad.

Protestants Seek Catholic Co-operation in Boston.

The society heretofore known as the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, and whose object is the civil and social betterment of Greater Boston, sent a delegation within a few days past to the Most Reverend Archbishop O'Connell, to seek his co-operation in their work.

His Grace received the delegation most hospitably, and expressed his hearty approval of the project as outlined by them. He offered two suggestions, which, if acceptable, would broaden the scope of the movement, and enlist Catholic support.

In the love of their country, state and city, and in the keeping of God's commandments as the foundation of true patriotism, Catholics and non-Catholics should certainly be able to unite.

Make a Chum of Your Boy.

My heart goes out in sincere pity to the man who cannot make a companion of his boys. Do you know, father, that you are unconsciously depriving yourself and your sons of the sweetest pleasures if you do not make them your companions?

Think what you are doing by allowing them to grow up without your protecting care. Some day, perhaps, you will realize what you miss by not associating with them more. Be with all your children just as much as possible while they are little, for by so doing you will become young yourself and will appreciate with keener zest the good things of this life.

The reason why many boys go on the wrong road is because their fathers maintain an indifferent attitude toward them from the time they are two years of age until they are eighteen or nineteen.

So we have, so we have, said the father, "and no matter how big you get, you will always be my chum."

Women Who Try to Do Too Much.

Women of the present age are trying to do too many things. They do not specialize, but rush madly from one activity to another,

and never accomplish much of anything.

The trouble with the average woman is this, once she begins to take an active interest in things outside her own home, she soon forgets that she has a home. She gets drawn into the giddy maelstrom which accomplishes nothing.

The children soon begin to show the effects of her divided interest. The home gives every evidence of half-hearted attention on the part of its mistress. The husband is usually to be found during the evenings at his favorite club, for his wife has nothing to talk about except the stupid meetings she has attended during the day.

A Student's Soliloquy.

To work or take life easy, that's the question. Whether 'tis nobler in mind to pursue The studies in the course with diligence, Or take up story-books to kill the time...

The "Generosity" of the Drinking Man.

In one of his lectures on temperance, Rev. Peter J. O'Callaghan, C. S. P., traced the downward course of a young man from the time he took his first drink at the impertinence of his shopmates until he broke his wife's heart and wrecked his home.

It Takes Courage.

To speak the truth when, by a little prevarication, you can get some great advantage. To live according to your convictions. To be what you are, and not pretend to be what you are not.

New Goods!

Just received our fall and winter stock of Canned Goods consisting of Tomatoes, Peas, Corn, String Beans, Baked Beans, Peas, Peaches, Jams, etc. New Currants, Figs, Loose Raisins and Malaga Grapes, Just arrived.

D. R. Graham FARM FOR SALE.

The farm situated at Rear Arisaig owned by the undersigned is offered for sale. It consists of 369 acres of excellent land, on which there is abundance of hard and soft wood.

Farms for Sale.

I am agent for the sale of a number of good farms. Write for particulars. ALLAN MACDONALD, Barrister, etc., Antigonish.

Beaver Flour advertisement featuring a beaver logo and text: 'SUCCESS CAN BE FORETOLD WHEN THE BAKING IS DONE WITH BEAVER FLOUR. A Flour that is a Flour, better than any other Flour, for baking Bread and Pastry.'

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS advertisement: 'relieve at once the disagreeable sensations that come from over-eating. The lover of good things may feel quite safe if he has a box at hand. 50c. a box at all druggists.'

Which of These Pictures Best Represents Your Stable? Advertisement for concrete construction featuring two images of stables and a list of products: Barns, Cisterns, Dairies, Dipping Tanks, Foundations, Fence Posts, Feeding Floors, Gutters, etc.

Pass this on to Your Neighbour. Rev. P. J. Casey, S. J., is a leader of one of the Jesuit missionary bands. Recently he and Father Cowley gave a mission at Nativity Church, Buffalo. Here are Father Casey's views on the Catholic press.

The Influence of Books.

One's reading is usually a fair index to his character. Observe, in almost any home you visit, the books that lie on the center-table, or note those that are taken by preference from the public library, and you may judge, in no small degree, not only the intellectual tastes and general intelligence of the family, but also—and what is of far deeper moment—their moral attainments and spiritual advancement.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Xmas Gifts—A. Kirk & Co.
Entertainment—Celtic Hall.
Tax Notice—F. H. McPhee.
Sleighs for Sale—R. Chisholm,
New Grocery Store—D. Chisholm.
Collection Notice—James Brophy.
Xmas Gifts—Palace Clothing Co.
Xmas Gifts—Chis., Sweet & Co.
Xmas Sailings to Boston—D. A. R.
Cold Weather Goods—D. G. Kirk.
Sleighs, Harness, etc.—D. Mc-
Isaac.
Tenders for Extension to Break-
water, R. C. Desrochers.
Bob-Sleds for Sale—Dougald Mc-
Eachern.

LOCAL ITEMS

THE ORDOS for this Dioces have not been received up to the present.

THERE HAVE been no further cases of small-pox at the Harbor, Antigonish. Those afflicted are recovering.

ST. F. X. COLLEGE closes for the Christmas vacation on December 22nd and will re-open on January 12th.

MR. ST. BERNARD Convent closes on December 23, re-opening on January 9th.

CHEAP EXCURSION Rates to Boston via the Dominion Atlantic Railway are advertised in this issue, in another column.

THE STORES of Antigonish will continue open each week evening, commencing with to-night, until the New Year.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL COUNCIL will commence its first session on Tuesday, Jan. 10th, 1911, and the Revisors Appeal Court will sit on Tuesday, January 25th.

AMONG our death notices this week are four from the Margarees. The great ages of all the deceased is striking, one of them being reported at one hundred years. The ages of the four deceased combined totals 349 years. We believe any other community will have trouble to show such great longevity.

SMALL-POX.—Happily Antigonish is now over any danger from small-pox. While two children are still subjected to quarantine regulations, it is known that they are about free of the disease and the continuance of the quarantine is merely for the purpose of taking thorough precautions against any further cases of the disease arising in Town.

THE PROVINCIAL Crop Report, just issued by the Secretary of Agriculture for Nova Scotia, says "that the season of 1910 will probably be remembered for years to come. It was one in which the production of hay, grain, root, etc., and the character of the pastures was far above average; whereas, the fruit crop was by contrast, the most signal failure the province has ever experienced. It was the general farmers' year, and the fruit farmers' off year. The season opened up about three weeks earlier than that of 1909 and vegetation was fully three weeks ahead of the previous year's growth. The latter part of May and the early part of June brought cool weather, accompanied by frequent rain falls. Several frosts were experienced at this time, notably on June 5th and 6th, when considerable damage was done. During the summer, rains fell regularly and the conditions were almost ideal for growth of all crops. The fall has been one of the most open and free from frosts that has been experienced in the province, even at the date of writing, December 1st, there has been comparatively little frost." It also gives the following estimate of the yield this year in the staple crops of our farms:

Crop	Acreage	Yield per acre	Total
Hay	666,400	1.9 Tons	1,266,160 Tons
Oats	144,900	38 Bushels	5,500,000 Bushels
Wheat	21,630	25	534,255
Barley	10,900	29	316,000
Buckwheat	18,000	27	406,000
Beans	3,100	21	65,100
Peas	11,500	21	31,500
Potatoes	45,500	160	7,280,000

MARRIAGES.—A quiet but interesting ceremony, performed by Rev. Father Chisholm, P. P., took place at St. Andrew's on Nov. 22nd, when Miss Minnie McDonald, daughter of Donald McDonald, of that place, was united in matrimony to Mr. Allan McDonald, of S. S. Harbor. The bridesmaid was Miss Sophia McDonald, of Malignant Brook, cousin of the bride, and the groom was assisted by his cousin, Mr. Angus McDonald of Salt Springs. The bride is one of our most popular young ladies. Her rare musical talents were for the last ten years or more a source of much strength to our parish choir, and on the eve of her marriage the members of the choir, in recognition of those services, and as an expression of regret at her departure, presented her with an appropriate address, accompanied by a suitable gift. The numerous other presents which she received testified to the regard in which she was held. The many friends of the young couple wish them many years of happiness.

A pretty wedding was solemnized at St. Joseph's Church, Butte, Montana on Tuesday, November 8, when Miss Cathrine McDonald and Mr. John McDonald were united in marriage by Rev. Father Harna. The bride is a charming young woman, who will make the man of her choice an estimable wife. The bridegroom is employed at the Berkeley mine and has scores of friends in the city, who extend to him sincere congratulations. The bride was attended by Miss Annie McDonald and the bridegroom by Alex McDonald. A sumptuous wedding supper was served at the home of the bridegroom. Many handsome wedding gifts were presented to the happy couple, who will make their home at 1900 Third avenue.

One of the happy events of the season was the wedding Tuesday, Nov. 22, of Miss Genevieve Evelina Dorris to William D. Floyd, at the St. James Catholic church. Rev. Father Morris spoke the words that made them man and wife, after which those present went to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jake Dorris, where a bounteous wedding breakfast was served. There were present only the immediate family of the bride, and one of the groom's best friends, Mrs.

Floyd was born in Aitkin, Minn., 20 years ago, but for the past 11 years has made her home in Plains with her parents, where for the last three years she has been employed in the dry goods department of the McGowan Commercial Co. Mr. Floyd was born in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, 26 years ago. He came to Plains about a year ago, and has been employed in the capacity of second trick operator for the N.P. at the local depot. The couple were attended by Leona Dorris, a sister of the bride as bridesmaid, and Geo. Weels as best man. The happy pair left on 41 Tuesday for an extended wedding trip to coast points, and will be home to their friends about Dec. 1st.—The Plainsman, of Plains, Montana.

Personals.

Mr. John Leyden of Tracadie, Ant., is seriously ill.

Mr. M. F. Tompkins relieving agent of the I. C. R., has been appointed chief clerk in the office of District Agent Smiley at Halifax. Mr. Tompkins has had much experience on the I. C. R., and is regarded as a valuable official. He is a native of Margaree, C. B.

Among the Advertisers.

Handsleds from 35c. up at C. J. Macdonald's.

Kodaks for Xmas at Copelands drug store.

For apples, oranges, grapes, figs, dates, go to C. B. Whidden & Son.

First class new sleighs just received and for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Fresh beef, pork, and sausages at Whidden's.

A few second-hand sleighs for sale by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Fresh calved cows wanted at once, by C. B. Whidden & Son.

Don't let our special Xmas offer get away from you. Palace Clo. Co.

It will pay you to be here this week and early at that. Palace Clo. Co.

Fancy boxes of chocolates from ten cents to four dollars.

A good line of toys at your prices. Haley's Market.

Nuts, raisins, currants, confectionery, of all kinds, tons, tons of everything for Christmas. Haley's Market.

See our window display of Xmas neckwear, 25 cents to \$1.00. Palace Clo. Co.

Our Xmas shoes, rubbers, overshoes. Price is a little like finding money. Palace Clo. Co.

The man who never misses a good thing is headed for our special Xmas bargains. Palace Clo. Co.

There are more sensible gifts for a man in a clothing store than anywhere else. Come and see. Palace Clo. Co.

Same old story—What shall I give him for Xmas? Come here and we'll tell you. Palace Clo. Co.

Miss A. Cunningham is selling balance of this season's felt hats at cost prices.

Pipes and pouches, all and everything for a suitable present for your gentleman friend. Haley's Market.

Tons of confectionery, 10 cents per pound, 3 lbs. for 25 cents. Haley's Market.

Thousands of oranges arriving for Xmas week; 10 cents per dozen; three dozen for 25c. Haley's Market.

Girl wanted for general housework, on accustomed to children. Apply to Mrs. A. W. Girroir.

For sale, a Clyde colt, 18 months old, and a cow due to calve in January. Apply to Dan. H. McPherson, Frasers Mills.

We are giving the clothing trade in this vicinity a great shaking up these days. Palace Clo. Co.

There's a constant flow of bargains from our Xmas offer. Have you been in? Palace Clo. Co.

Such a showing of Xmas neckwear, you'll hardly find elsewhere. Our neckwear is different; 25 cents to \$1.00. Palace Clo. Co.

If you don't object to saving \$5.00 or \$10.00 on a pair of shoes or overshoes, come here for your Xmas wants. Palace Clo. Co.

No fairy tales here, but the best boots, shoes, overshoes, rubbers, etc. Always prices to suit. Palace Clo. Co.

If your wife forgets to give you a house coat for Xmas, come in and treat yourself. Splendid variety; \$3.00 to \$10.00. Palace Clo. Co.

The patrons of our Xmas overcoats and reefers. Prices on all wearing sweedes along with the clothes. Palace Clo. Co.

There is a bargain for somebody in that pure bred Holstein bull calf two months old, for sale by C. F. McAdam, West River.

We are always busy and will be more so during the holiday season. Get in early and avoid the rush. Haley's Market.

To my many and increasing number of customers, I wish a Merry Xmas, a Happy and prosperous New Year. Ed. Haley, Haley's Market.

Strayed, from the premises of

Wallace's Suggestions for Xmas Jewelry Gifts

FOR THE LADY.

A Gold or Gold-Filled Watch.
A Plain or Gem Set Bracelet.
A Rope or Link Watch Chain.
A Gem or Signal Finger Ring.
A Silver or Gold Wristlet Watch.
A Strand or Pendant Necklace.
A Swan Fountain Pen.
A Plain or Gem-Set Locket.
A Silver Photo Frame.
A Silver or Gold Watch Fob.
An Ebony Bush Comb and Mirror Set.

Gold and Enamel Cuff and Beauty Pins, Sash and Veil Pins, Hat Pins, Silver and Ebony Novelties in Manicure and Watch Articles, Cigar Holders, Match Boxes, etc. Goods sent on approval until December 15th. Out-of-Town customers take note. The stocks of my Antigonish and Inverness stores are ready for your inspection or mail orders. Goods as represented or money refunded.

WALLACE The Optician and Jeweler
Antigonish, N. S.

FOR THE BABY

Rings.
Spoons.
Cups.
Necklaces.
Child's Sets.
Bracelets.
Brooches.

FOR THE MAN.

A Pair of Ebony Military Brushes
A Gold, Silver or Nickel Watch.
A Single or Double Watch Chain.
A Signal Finger Ring.
A Pair of Cuff Links.
A Gillette Safety Razor.
A Swan Fountain Pen
A Silk or Gold Watch Fob.
A Kingcuter Razor.
A Watch Locket or Charm.
A Silver Photo Frame.
A Gem or Signal Stick Pin.

Inverness C. B.

Remember the day to make Somebody Happy.

1910 Christmas Greeting

Let gifts be not a sacrifice, but a Pleasure.

A Man's Christmas. To help you solve the problem of What to Get for Him

WE SUGGEST THE FOLLOWING:

Things that Men like, any of which make a fine Gift.

GRAVATS, 25c. to \$1.25.
MUFFLERS, 25c. to \$3.00.
SUSPENDERS, 25c. to \$1.50.
FANCY SOCKS, 15c. to 50c.
KID GLOVES, 75c. to \$2.50.
LINEN HDKFS, 15c. to 50c.
SILK HDKFS, 25c. to \$1.00.
GENTAL HDKFS, 15c. to 50c.
CUFF BUTTONS, 25c. to \$1.50.
STICK PINS, 25c. to \$2.00.
UMBRELLAS. 75c. to \$5.00.

The Best Xmas Gift is Something to Wear, Because it is the Most Highly appreciated

So during the holiday season we will allow from

10 to 25 PerCent. off our Reg. Price

on all Men's Youths' and Boys' Suits, Overcoats, Reefers, Pants, etc. etc.

25 to 50 Per Cent. off on odd lots.

Gifts Worth Giving.

MEN'S SUITS, \$6.00 to \$20.00.
MEN'S OVERCOATS, \$5.00 to \$18.00.
RAIN COATS, \$2.50 to \$15.00.
HOUSE COATS, \$3.50 to \$8.00.
BATH ROBES, \$3.00 to \$10.00.
SWEATER COATS, \$1.00 to \$4.50.
FANCY VESTS, \$1.50 to \$5.00.
TRUNKS, \$2.00 to \$15.00.
SUIT CASES, \$1.25 to \$12.00.
TRAVELING BAGS, \$2.00 to \$15.00.
NIGHT ROBES, \$1.00 to \$3.00.
UNDERWEAR, 49c. to \$3.00 a pair.

So don't fail to take advantage of this XMAS GIFT, also big bargains on

Shoes, Overshoes, Slippers, Rubbers, Larrigans, etc., etc.

For months we have been working, planning, searching, buying, preparing to assemble this, the finest, we believe, assortment of holiday goods for men that notorites have ever viewed. Every effort has been put forth to get the very newest and best in Gentlemen's correct apparel, and you can rest assured that any XMAS GIFTS purchased here are sure to be highly appreciated. The reliable store for all men, and home of good goods.

Don't Forget the Clothing and Shoe Discount. The Event of the Year

Palace Clothing Comp'ny
Antigonish, N. S.

Girl Wanted

Wanted, at once, a capable girl for general housework. Apply to MRS. JAS. DE GALLAIS, 39 Dominion St., Truro, N. S.

To Telephone Subscribers

Patrons of the local Telephone System will please add to their lists of subscribers J. A. Wall, Residence, No. 61-1.

Pure Bred Shropshire Rams For Sale.

I am offering for sale 15 pure bred Shropshire rams—yearlings and lambs, yearlings sired by ram imported from Scotland by Senator Edwards of Rockland, Ontario, and lambs by stock imported by Logan Bros., of Amherst. I will sell cheap in order to clean out the lot this fall. They are all in splendid condition.

Write or telephone

CHAS. T. LOGAN
Amherst Point, N. S.



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Extension to Breakwater at Margaree Harbor, N. S." will be received at this office until 4:00 P.M. on Wednesday, January 4, 1911, for the construction of a Breakwater at Margaree Harbor, Inverness County, N. S. Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the office of E. G. Millidge, Esq., District Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., and in application to the Postmaster at Margaree Harbor, N. S. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In the case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for the sum of six hundred (\$600), dollars which will be forfeited if the person tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for if the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned. The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, December 5, 1910.

We own and Offer \$25,000 Canadian Cereal & Milling Company Ltd.

6 per cent. First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds Dated 1st June, 1910. Due 1st June, 1930

These Bonds are attractive both from the standpoint of security of principal and in interest, and from the excellence of their investment yield.

Denominations \$1,000, \$500, \$100. Price par and interest. Yield 6 Per Cent.

J. C. MACKINTOSH & CO.
Established 1873.
Members Montreal Stock Exchange.
Halifax, N. S. St. John, N. B.

GOLD WEATHER GOODS

D. G. Kirk's Hardware Emporium.

Coal and Wood Ranges, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Stove Pipe, Coal Hods and Shovels, Single and Double Bitted Axes, Cross-Cut and Tree Saws, Genuine Acme Skates, Velox, Regal, Micmac and Automobile Hockey Skates, Hockey Sticks and Pucks, Horse Rugs and Sureings Driving Harness, Bells and Whips, Sleigh Shoe, Spring and Caulk Steel, Saskatchewan Buffalo Robes, Coats and Mitts.

We still have in stock a few

Ladies' Astrachan Cloth Coats, Men's Astrachan Cloth Coats, Men's Astrachan Cloth Reefers, Men's Heavy Cloth Coats, Ladies' and Children's Mitts, which we offer at 20 per cent. less than manufacturer's prices. Call and examine our stock of Coats and mitts and get our prices before purchasing.

D. G. KIRK Antigonish, N. S.

FOR SALE Land for Sale

A fine residence in Town. Also several good farms.

TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS
Apply or write to

E. LAVIN GIRROIR,
Barrister, Antigonish, N. S.

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